

GLOSSARY

Archaeological District. A series of individual sites which occur in proximity and form a culturally related unit. One type of National Register entry.

Archaeological Resources. Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

Archaeological Site. Geographic locale which may contain structures, artifacts, material remains, rock art, and/or other evidence(s) of past human activity.

Core Species. Includes listed, proposed and candidate species, California species of special concern, CNPS lists, game animals, keystone species, endemic and other species integral to the CPNA.

Cultural Resources. A broad, general term meaning any cultural property and any traditional lifeway value, as defined below.

Cultural Property. A definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

Traditional Lifeway Value. The quality of being useful in or important to the maintenance of a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional systems of (a) religious belief, (b) cultural practice, or (c) social interaction, not always closely identified with definite locations. Another group's shared values are abstract, nonmaterial, ascribed ideas that one cannot know about without being told.

Ethnohistory. The study of a cultural group's past based on the group's own historical records, especially oral history.

Ethnography. The direct anthropological study of living human groups or the indirect study of groups through interviews and archival research.

Historic . Refers to period after permanent European-American settlement in California; post A.D. 1769 for the CPNA region.

Historic Resource or Historic Property. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. The term includes, for purposes of these regulations, artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term "eligible for inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.

Monitoring. Specific studies which evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken toward achieving management objectives.

National Register of Historic Places. A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Paleontology. The science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by fossil animals, plants, and insects.

Petroglyph. A figure, design, or indentation carved, abraded, or pecked onto a rock. Frequently referred to as rock art.

Pictograph. A figure or design painted onto a rock. Frequently referred to as rock art.

Pleistocene. An epoch of the Quaternary period, after the Pliocene of the Tertiary and before the Holocene. It began two to three million years ago and lasted until the start of the Holocene about 10,000 years ago. Also known as the Ice Age.

PM10. Fine Particulate Matter. Particulate matter (PM) is entrained in the atmosphere from the action of wind and disturbance of materials containing dust and finer particles (e.g. smoke). It is composed of many natural and man-made substances and includes both solid particles and aerosols (liquid droplets). PM10 refers to the fraction of total suspended particulate matter that is 10 micrometers in diameter and smaller (less than one tenth the width of a human hair). PM10 is a health concern because the smallest particles can evade the body's defense mechanisms and can be breathed deeply into the lungs. PM10 is known to affect respiratory mechanisms and may lead to permanent changes in lung function including reduced lung capacity.

Prehistory. The archaeological record of a culture in the past before the advent of written records. In the CPNA region prehistory ranged from about 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1769.

Sensitive Resources. Those plants, animals, cultural, and natural resources that require special management consideration under current BLM policy to comply with Federal and state mandates.

Significant. A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or qualitative judgements. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location, extent, consequences, and duration.